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of the cotton in 1861 was about \$12,000,000, but in 1862 it was over \$42,000,000—an increase of more than three times. The advantage was not due to the money market policy, but to the magic effect of price. (Hear, hear.) The magnitude of the cotton trade has been much misunderstood by many persons but has been well ascertained during the distress as a good effect upon our exports, but the interests of the trade were felt in one way or other before long, for we perceived that an effect of the cotton trade was to depress the money market. (Hear, hear.) The cotton exports of this year were estimated at \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000, which was a very large sum, quite enough to depress the money market as well as the theorists who would account to some extent for the depression of the value of commodities by reason of the discovery of gold. It was as if they were puzzled to come to anything like a logical conclusion, inasmuch as we found that a portion of our subterranean portion of the world were digging the gold metal from the earth, and in another part the people were digging holes in the ground and burying it again. (Laughter.) Knowing, as an earnest of future cotton production of a solid character, that machinery, and engines of gratifying fact that machinery, and engines of the implements of agriculture, had been in progress for the cotton-producing countries. Our eastern engines, steam locomotives, cotton gin, packing presses, agricultural machinery, and other articles of husbandry, were of the value of \$31,000,000, of which Sir Gagner, and Ceylon, \$38,000; and of other countries, \$70,000. (Hear.) This was a

that the mode of cleaning and packing it would be
 more suitable to a mercantile country than the
 primitive consumer in India. (Hear, hear.) The
 increased Indian exports have been demonstrated
 shown plainly that, despite prevailing conditions,
 the Hindoo could sell his goods at a profit. (Laughter.)
 It was not until we were told that the Government
 increased supplies, and not the removal of obstacles
 in the Indian Council, which the Chamberlain
 attempted for more than thirty years. (Applause.)
 The Chamberlain might have been of some avail in
 former times, but in the past year they have
 not acknowledged that such a thing has been
 done by the Indian Government. Sir Chamberlain
 Woodcock considered his name to be
 prominent in the Chamberlain's resolutions of Austria
 Holstein's next night
 demonstrate
 between
 Protocol
 of
 Holstein
 back to the
 prove
 Rhine to

the embodiment of the Council—"hear," and laughter)—might have satisfied his constituents at Halifax that he had done something of importance in the way of promoting cotton culture, but they being engaged in the manufacture of wool and not of cotton, might easily take for granted what he had stood up to be mu

olutions
Anastria

protection he received on that occasion. (hear, hear)
 "—That—(hear)—would be desirable to satisfy the House
 of Commons of the progress that had been made in the
 when he showed a good balance-sheet; but upon any
 future occasion when Sir Charles Wood referred to
 the House, it was right to say that he had not forgotten the
 advantage he had derived from the services of the
 Canning—(hear)—and Mr. James Wilson, who took
 pains to shape the intricate accounts of that country
 —(Laughter)—which would not be forgotten by the
 Laing—(heer)—for two of these men lost their
 lives, and he forfeited his health in aid of that for
 which Charles Wood was indebted to himself—and
 that he would not forget the advantage that he
 received from Colonel Balfour, who took such pains to
 prepare the statements for him. (Applause.) Not that

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overed only by the aid of labour, to be recovered by the aid of labour, he must not only employ labour, and wait his chance of success, but he must have the means to employ labour. He could begin by investing £100,000 in the purchase of land, and he would find that he was making a fortune out of his investment. To the £80,000,000 of raw material he must superadd the cost of labour, coal, and the cost of machinery and capital. He would be convinced that they could not recover their investment. He felt pretty confident that he would never recover anything like that which he had put out. He would be driven into yarns and goods. Upon whom then would his tremendous outlay fall? He said "tremendous," because he was sure that he would not be able to get back £400,000,000 than they would not probably receive.

There was a very large margin, which would insure a considerable amount of loss. The wealthy and experienced men would be equal to the emergency. Men by dint of labour, by the practice of great prudence, by trading through vicissitudes and great fluctuations of price, the men who had acquired a great deal of experience, these were the first ones, might be able to sustain a very considerable price, but he could not refrain from a listade on the part of those who were younger and less experienced. The young men have to study their business very closely; they would have to watch very closely the market (political or social); they would have to acquaint themselves with a great deal more than was hitherto necessary in the trade if they would escape from disaster. (Bour.) But he hoped that the truth would be that it would be equal to the emergency, and that they would be able to overcome the difficulties which they would have to encounter.

FIGURES.—As London grows and grows the number of fires recorded every year in the vast agglomeration of brick and mortar increases. Thus in 1861, when the total was 1404, being 104 more than in 1856, assuming the population of the metropolitan district to be about 2,906,000, this would give about 1 fire annually to every 2860 inhabitants. Liverpool, with a population of 450,000, had 297 fires in 1861, or 1 fire to every 1500 inhabitants; Manchester, with a population of about 366,000, 238 fires, 1 to every 1516 inhabitants; Glasgow, with a population of 404,000, 225 fires, or 1 to every 1806 inhabitants; Dublin, with a population of 200,000, 174 fires, or 1 to every 1430 inhabitants; Edinburgh, with a population of 170,000, 127 fires, or one to about 1,350 of the inhabitants; Sheffield, with 150,000 inhabitants, 51 fires, or one fire to every 2941 inhabitants; and Leeds, with 210,000 inhabitants, 47 fires, or one to every 4470 inhabitants. Leeds thus appears to be the centre of British population in which the "deserving element" is the least represented in subjection. It is worthy of note that the 1404 fires which occurred in London last year 227 were indoors or were other caused by candles, 39 by children, 123 with flues, 100 with gas, 26 with Lucifer, 1 with a lantern, king 107 with sparks, and 26 with stoves, while the cause of 487 remained unsolved mystery.—*London Weekly Dispatch*, 24th January.

A curious subject is agitating the polite society of Dublin. The Lord Chancellor has appointed his brother as his private secretary. The person who held the position was Dr. Lincoln, a gentleman of considerable literary taste, who, after performing his duties each morning, sat under the bench and amused himself reading diamond edition of the *Times* and the *Lancet* and the *Irish Times*. He was known to have attended the levees and drawing-rooms at the Vice-regal Court with scrupulous punctuality. Several Dublin writers assumed that the holder of the post of train-bearer was an accomplished scholar, and the Chancellor told the Vice-regal presence; and, therefore, agreed that it was too good for his Lordship to confer the privilege of the *entrée* on his menial servant.

But it appears that Dr. Linton used to come as far as the door of the private stut, holding his Lordship's train, and then make his way to the public entrance, to present himself to the crowd, in his private capacity as medical doctor, and be admitted to the viceregal presence. A correspondent of the *Irish Times* describes the affairs very humorously. "It is notorious to frequenters of dressing rooms at the Castle that Dr. Linton used to mix in the general company, arrayed in a black court suit, and—so help me peribachors—I have seen him myself there at private bachelors, of course by invitation." The writer proceeds to say that Dr. Linton "was in the 'well-to-do' and first stands on duty, it seems, among his Excellency's show servants, then attends his own car as M.D., and finally receives the Chamberlain's invitation to mix with the lady guests of the court as a 'well-to-do' bachelors."

DENTAL OPERATION.—Jones, while recently engaged in spitting wood, struck a false blow, causing the sick to cry out, "He struck him on the jaw and knocked out a front tooth." "Ah," said Bill, moaning himself soon after, "you've had a dental operation performed I see." "Yes," replied the sufferer, "accidental."

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young children—their attention, understanding, reflection, memory and imagination—so as to make their attainments worth more than those of many children who are successful at school. Their chance is doubled if books are opened to them ; but if not, there is nothing to *despair* about.—*From Household Education, by Harriet Martineau.*

No. 64-27 Town Clerk's Office.

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